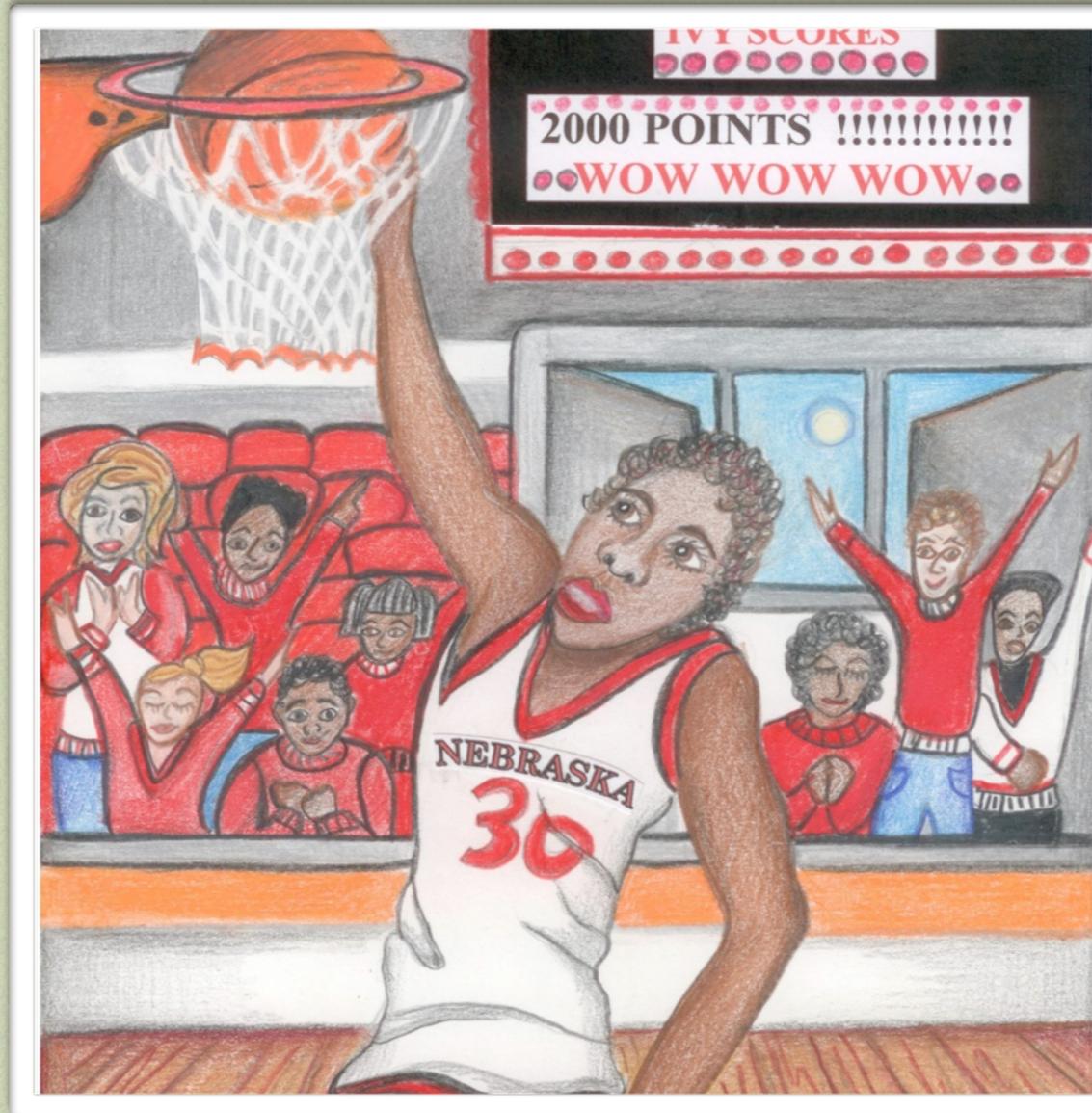


Making Invisible Histories Visible Presents

NOTABLE NEBRASKANS



“OPENING DOORS FOR THE FUTURE”

AUTHOR: DAPHNE ECK ILLUSTRATOR: GINA TOLSTEDT

DEVELOPER: LACEY WILSON

ABOUT THIS PROJECT

During the summer of 2013, eight Omaha Public Schools teachers each produced an iBook on a topic of Omaha and Nebraska history as it relates to African American history. The four 3rd grade books are: Then and Now: A Look at People in Your Neighborhood; Our City, Our Culture; Civil Rights: Standing Up for What's Right to Make a Difference; and The Great Migration: Wherever People Move, Home Is Where the Heart Is. The four 4th grade books are Legends of the Name: Buffalo Soldiers in Nebraska; African American Pioneers; Notable Nebraskans; and WWII: Double Victory.

Each book was written by a local Omaha author, and illustrations were created by a local artist. Photographs, documents, and other artifacts included in the book were provided by local community members and through partnership with the Great Plains Black History Museum.

These books provide supplemental information on the role of African Americans in Omaha and Nebraska history topics. It is important to integrate this material in order to expand students' cultural understanding, and highlight all the historical figures that have built this state. Each book allows students to go beyond the content through analysis activities using photos, documents, and other artifacts. Through these iBooks, students will experience history and its connections to their own cultures and backgrounds.

• Student Guide •

Tips for Reading This iBook

This iBook can be viewed horizontally  only

In this iBook you will learn about Notable Nebraskans and how they have opened doors for future generations.

Vocabulary:

charismatic
courageous
culture
entrepreneur
obstacles
persevere
perspective
racism
resistance

If you see these words in the text you can tap on them to view the definition.

Tap on the photos and illustrations to view them larger.

Make sure if you come to a gallery to tap on the picture and slide to view the other photos.

To help you review each section answer the quiz questions before you move on to the next section.

Tap on the images of Malcolm X's birth certificate and the *Omaha Star* newspaper to view to find the answers. You can move the image around and zoom in on parts of the text. Enjoy the iBook experience!

A special thanks to Thomas Warren, Dr. Amy Forss, Maurtice Ivy, and Janet Ashley for their interview contributions.

Please complete our survey by clicking on the link below:

<https://ops.co1.qualtrics.com/SE/?>



Tap for
Teacher's Guide

SID=SV_diBncGgPTCsGMTz

iBook Navigation Guide

To navigate the iBook:

Swipe the page right to left, just like you would turn the pages of a physical book. To go back a page, swipe the page left to right.

Widgets

There are different kinds of widgets in each iBook. Widgets include pictures, image galleries, videos, interactive images, and more. The widgets vary between iBooks. Below is information on how to navigate some of the basic widgets.

Image and Video Widgets

Many images can be tapped to view them in full-screen mode. Images viewed in full screen mode can be viewed vertically or horizontally. Some images may have a pop-over feature; a small box with information about the picture will pop up when the image is tapped. Other images may be in a section with scrolling capability. Slide a finger up or down the scroll bar to navigate it. Tap on videos to play them.

Interactive images have labels on them with additional information for different parts of the image. Click on the label to zoom into that area and explore the image.

To navigate an Image Gallery:

Tap on the first image to open the gallery in full screen mode. Images may be viewed horizontally in full screen mode. Swipe right to left to scroll through the images. You can scroll left to right to go back to a previous image. To close the gallery, pinch across the surface of the iPad. You may also tap the (x) in the top left corner of the screen.

You can use the iBook's Speak Selection function to listen to the iBook be read aloud.

To enable Speak Selection:

Launch the Settings app from the Home screen of your iPad. Now tap on General. Scroll down and towards the bottom, tap on Accessibility. Tap on the Speak Selection option and turn it to On. You can customize the speed the selection is spoken. You can also choose to have each word highlighted as it is spoken.

To use Speak Selection in the iBook:

Highlight the text and in the text edit popup, select Speak. Your iPad will now speak the text back to you.

NOTABLE NEBRASKANS

STOP AND THINK

1. What does the word 'persevere' mean to you?
2. Have you ever done something that you thought was impossible? How did that feel?



Nebraska has many notable civil rights activists, athletes, **entrepreneurs** and artists who **persevered** through obstacles to achieve great things. The accomplishments of these great Nebraskans opened doors for people in future generations to pursue their own dreams.

• Section 1 •

Leaders for Civil Rights

At the end of the Civil War, slavery was outlawed in the United States. But even though slavery was over, **racism** was still a big problem. Blacks were often treated unfairly by whites. They were not allowed to live in white neighborhoods. They were not hired as police officers, teachers or journalists in white communities. Instead, most African Americans—even those who had college degrees—worked as maids, waiters, or factory workers. They often worked long hours for very low pay. Some whites were even violent toward blacks. It was like this all over America, even in Nebraska.

Many people, both black and white, began to protest the injustices committed against blacks. These freedom fighters were called civil rights activists. They worked together for change and asked for new laws to protect black citizens. They never gave up their dream of a world where everyone was treated equally. Their achievements opened doors for others to live their own dreams.

Whitney Young and Malcolm X were two Nebraskans who fought for civil rights in the 1950s and 1960s. They met a lot of **resistance**, but they never gave up. By persevering, they helped the United States to become a country where African Americans could be proud to be black, have good jobs, live in safety and be treated equally under the law.



Whitney Young speaks to an Omaha audience.

Photo courtesy of the Great Plains Black History Museum

• Timeline •



Tap on the picture to view the timeline and drag finger across the screen from left to right to view each event.

Whitney Young

(1921 - 1971)

Whitney Young started his career as a soldier in World War II, supervising a road construction crew of black soldiers. After just three weeks on the job, he was promoted from private to first sergeant. At first, Young's quick success caused a lot of tension between black and white soldiers. But Young was an excellent **negotiator** and able to settle disputes between black soldiers and their white commanders. From that time on, he gave his life to building bridges between whites and blacks.

Whitney Young moved to Nebraska in 1950 to become the president of the Omaha Urban League, an organization with the goal of improving social and economic opportunities for those in need. Whitney Young wanted black men and women to have a chance to work in good jobs and escape poverty. He worked with leaders in government, business and education, asking them to give African Americans a fair chance at work. He was even an advisor to Presidents Kennedy, Nixon and Johnson.

Despite the **racism** Young encountered daily, he never gave up on his belief that humans have the potential to treat each other

with decency and respect. Today he is known as one of the most **courageous**, influential, and **charismatic** figures of the civil rights movement.



Photograph of Whitney Young.
Courtesy of the Great Plains Black History Museum



Whitney Young built bridges between white and black communities nationwide.

• OMAHA URBAN LEAGUE •



Urban League of Nebraska

3040 Lake Street, Omaha, NE 68111



Thomas Warren

Mr. Warren is the current president and CEO of the Urban League of Nebraska. He discusses Whitney Young's work as the organization's president in the 1950s.

Malcolm X

(1925-1965)

Malcolm X was born in Omaha, Nebraska, and grew up to become a civil rights leader. Malcolm X didn't have it easy as a child. His father died when he was only six years old. Eight years later, his mother was sent to a mental institution and Malcolm and his brother went into foster care.

Malcolm X wanted to be a lawyer when he grew up. But a teacher once told him that being a carpenter was a more realistic job for a black person. As a young man, Malcolm X became involved in crime and went to prison for burglary. While in prison, he became enlightened. He knew his life had to change. After being released, he traveled all around America, speaking up for justice. He **inspired** black men and women to be proud of their heritage — to see themselves as powerful, smart and beautiful.



The Malcolm X memorial site at 36th and Bedford in Omaha, NE.

• MALCOLM X •

Analyze

Malcolm X's birth certificate:

1. What county was Malcolm born in?
2. What is Malcolm's birth name?
3. What is his date of birth?
4. Where was his father born?
5. Where was his mother born?
6. How old was Malcolm's mother when he was born?

Malcolm X's Birth Certificate

Division of Vital Statistics
 Certificate # A39357

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

1. PLACE OF BIRTH
 County Douglas COUNTY
 City Cook
 Street University Hospital

2. FULL NAME OF CHILD Malcolm Little FULL NAME
 Sex male
 4. Twin, triplet, or other
 5. Number in order of birth
 6. Premature
 7. Date of birth May, 19 1925 BIRTH DATE

17. Full Maiden Name Louise Norton MOTHER
 18. Post Office same
 19. Color or race Negro
 20. Age last birthday 28 AGE OF MALCOLM'S MOTHER WHEN HE WAS BORN
 21. Birthplace (city or place) West Indies

3. Trade, profession or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. Laborer OCCUPATION
 4. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, saw mill, bank, etc.
 5. Date (Mo. and Yr.) last engaged in this work
 16. Total time (years) spent in this work
 22. Trade, profession or particular kind of work done, as typist, etc.
 23. Industry or business in which work was done, as lawyer's office, silk mill, etc.
 24. Date (Mo. and Yr.) last engaged in this work
 25. Total time (years) spent in the work

8. Color or race Negro
 11. Age last birthday 35
 2. Birthplace (city or place) Georgia
 3. Trade, profession or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc.
 4. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, saw mill, bank, etc.
 5. Date (Mo. and Yr.) last engaged in this work
 16. Total time (years) spent in this work

6. Number of children of this mother (at time of this birth) and including this child. (a) Born alive and now living 4 (b) Born alive but now dead (c) Stillborn

7. If stillborn, period of gestation { months or weeks, 28. Cause of still birth { Before labor During labor

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN*
 I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was alive at 10:25 on the date above stated.
 (Born alive) (Stillborn)

*When no physician is in attendance certificate shall be completed and signed by the parent or other person present.

STATE LAW
 Was silver solution instilled in each eye? yes
 Filed with local registrar 5-26-25 Date
 Signature W. D. Lear M.D.
 Address University Hospital
A. S. Pinto Registrar

• Section 1 Review •

Leaders for Civil Rights

Remember:

If you don't know the answer, go back in the story and read again to find it!

Review 1.1

Question 1 of 3

Whitney Young moved to Nebraska to become the president of:

- A. The Civil War
- B. Omaha Urban League
- C. The United States
- D. The Army



Check Answer



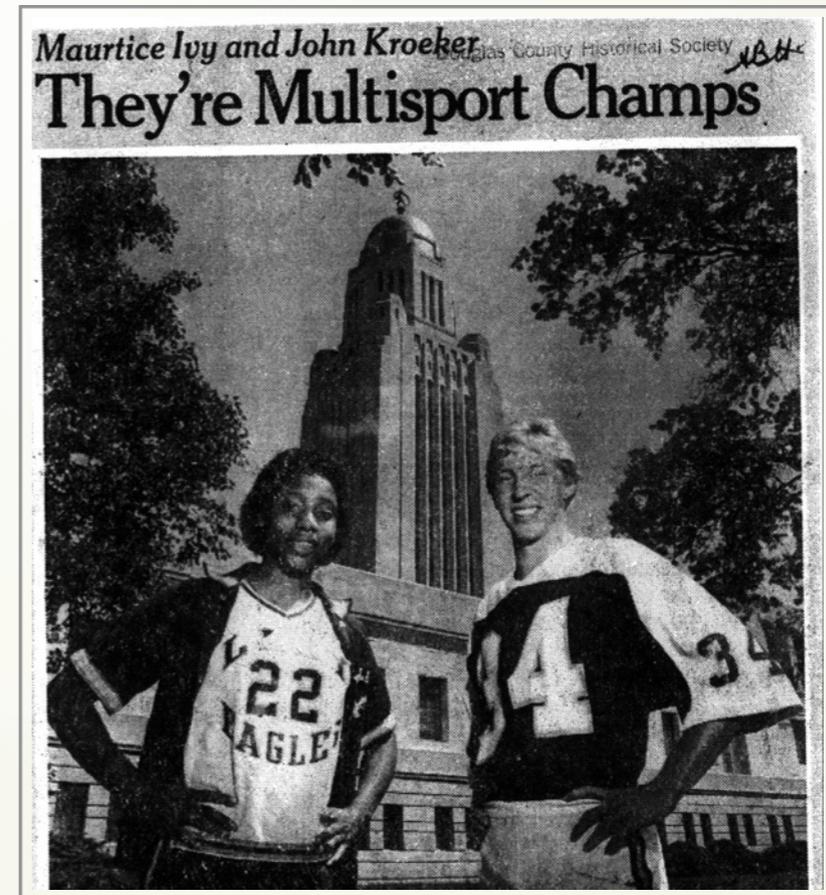
• SECTION 2 •

Inspiring

While some people worked to change laws and attitudes, others threw themselves into doing things that black Americans had never before had the freedom to pursue. Nebraskan athletes, musicians, artists and business owners overcame huge **obstacles**. They had to work harder than anyone else and were often treated unfairly. Because of these heroes who never gave up, future generations now have it a little easier. We can be inspired to follow in their footsteps.

INSPIRING ATHLETES

Marlin Briscoe and Maurtice Ivy are gifted black athletes who opened doors for others to excel in college and professional sports programs.



Maurtice Ivy's accomplishments are celebrated in the
Omaha World Herald.

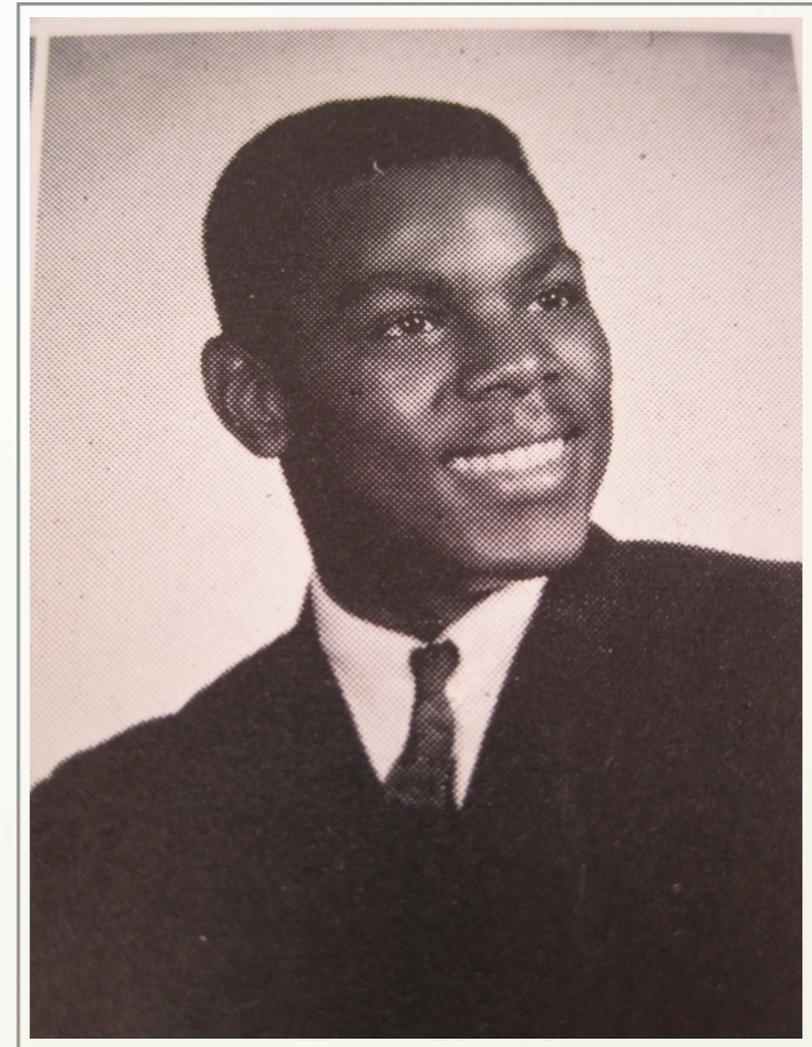
Courtesy of the Omaha World Herald

Marlin Briscoe

(1945 -)

Marlin Briscoe grew up in South Omaha's housing projects near the stockyards. He was a star football and basketball player for Omaha South High School. In college, he was the first African American quarterback to play for the University of Nebraska-Omaha football team.

He went on to play professional football for the Denver Broncos but was not allowed to play quarterback at first. In the 1960s, most quarterbacks in the NFL were white. Because of prejudice against blacks, coaches rarely allowed black players to have leadership positions on the team. But instead of giving up, Marlin Briscoe just tried harder. Through perseverance, he became the first black starting quarterback in the NFL and opened the door for other black players. Marlin always tells young people, "Sometimes life's not fair and you have to deal with that. You have to roll up your sleeves and figure out a way to get it done."



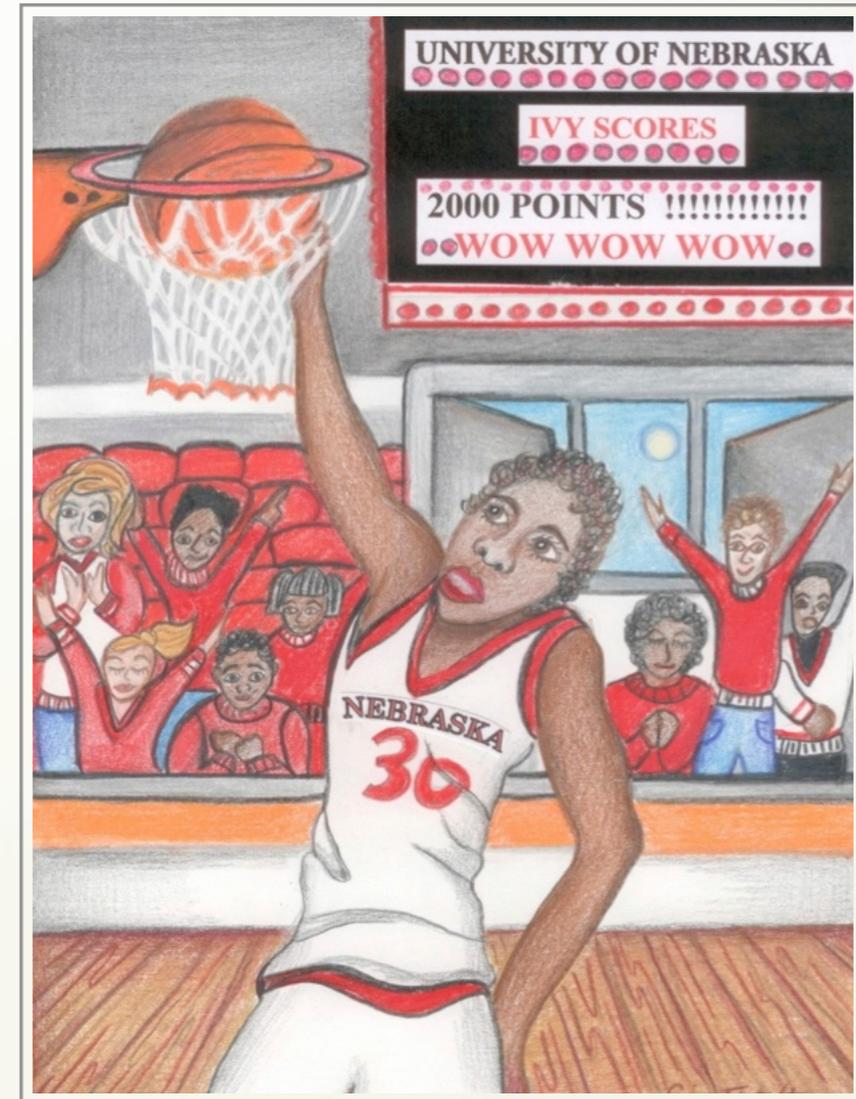
**Marlin Briscoe's 1964 Graduation
photo from Omaha South High**

Maurtice Ivy

(1966 -)

Maurtice Ivy went from playing basketball on the grade school playgrounds of Omaha to become a star player for University of Nebraska-Lincoln. When she was a girl, there were very few sports programs for girls or women. Because there were not any professional women players to learn from, she modeled her game after a male basketball star named “Dr. J.”

Maurtice Ivy became the first player in Husker history to score 2,000 points and was Nebraska’s Player of the Year in 1988. Back then, colleges did not give a lot of money to women’s sports. Women’s teams had to really work hard to be noticed! Today, schools give girls and women the same opportunity to play sports as boys and men. Because of the example of strong female athletes like Maurtice Ivy, girls have many sports figures to inspire them.



Maurtice Ivy was a pioneer in women’s athletics. Tom Osborne celebrated her accomplishments in a ceremony retiring her jersey in 2006.

Maurtice Ivy



Ms. Ivy shares memorable moments from her basketball career.

• Section 2 Review •

Inspiring Athletes

Remember: if you don't know the answer go back in the story and read again to find it!

Review 1.2

Marlin Briscoe and Maurtice Ivy opened doors for others to:

- A. excel in college sports
- B. excel in professional sports
- C. Both A and B

Check Answer

• SECTION 3 •

Admirable Women Business Leaders

In both yesterday and today's world, America's business leaders have usually been white men. **Mildred Brown** and **Cathy Hughes** are two black women business owners who never let a closed door stand in their way.

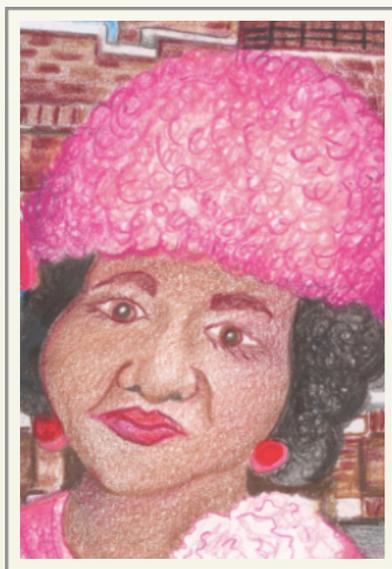


Mildred Brown inspired **Cathy Hughes** to become the powerful force in radio she is today.

MILDRED BROWN

(1905 - 1989)

In 1938, **Mildred Brown**, along with her husband, founded a weekly newspaper called *The Omaha Star*. She was one of America's few black women publishers at the time. *The Omaha Star* gave a voice to black citizens in Omaha and printed news that was important to them. It also provided a sense of community among blacks and was a way to resist racism. And Mildred Brown was in charge of it all!



Courtesy of the Great Plains Black History Museum

Mildred Brown



Dr. Amy Forss

Dr. Forss discusses Mildred Brown's significance to our city.



The Omaha Star

2216 N 24th Street Omaha, NE 68110

• MILDRED BROWN •

Analyze

Omaha Star newspaper:

1. How many years has *The Omaha Star* been in print?
2. Locate a headline.
3. What year was *The Omaha Star* established?
4. What makes *The Omaha Star* a special newspaper?
5. What has been the purpose of the newspaper for the black community?

Omaha Star Newspaper

Omaha Star

“Whenever you see a successful business, one once made a judicious decision.”
- Peter F. Drucker
Thank you Mildred D. Brown

Vol. 75 - No. 27 Omaha, Nebraska Friday, July 5, 2013 75 cents

Celebrating 75 YEARS 1938-2013

The Legacy Continues A Look Back
See pages 5 and 10 for additional photos and letters from the community

“Dedicated to the service of the people that no good cause shall lack a champion and that evil shall not go unopposed.”

In an introduction to the newspaper, Mildred Gilbert wrote:
To the Citizens of Omaha: It is with profound pleasure that the Omaha Star Publishing Co., and [sic] organization of energetic, well trained journalistic minds, give to you this day a paper of the people, by the people and for the people. We here and now wish to have you know that the Omaha Star dedicates its existence to the task of serving the general public in every way humanly possible. It shall be our policy to move in an unerring path of duty in the behalf of Black America in Omaha, bringing to you the local news of the city as we find it, as well as the national highlights. Providing and backing for the welfare of the citizens of Omaha and Black America in general.

As we launch out into the sea of journalistic adventure, we sincerely request the support of the general public. The time is at hand when we as a group must begin to build. Give the Omaha Star a firm foundation by way of subscribing and reading support and we will assure you that we in turn will build an enterprise worthy of consideration, a mouthpiece and a force for the people of Omaha.

In addition to offering the Star as a mouthpiece for the African-American community in Omaha, the Gilberts also encouraged the community to realize the positive effect the buying power 16,000 African-Americans could have if they would carefully cater their purchases only to businesses that employed African-Americans and treated the community well. Specifically, in the second issue of the paper, Edward Gilbert pointed out that members of the North Omaha black community were patronizing an ice cream shop at 24th and Lake, Reed's Ice Cream, which would be targeted for their discriminatory hiring practices over a decade later by the De Porres Club. Gilbert spent an hour outside the ice cream shop and counted at least one hundred African-Americans approving of their hiring practices through their purchasing power. Mildred and Edward Gilbert divorced in 1943, and Mildred remained using her maiden name, Brown.

As the publisher of the Omaha Star, the longest operating black-owned newspaper run by a woman, Mildred Brown provided neighborhood news and commentary for more than fifty years. The paper served an important function by calling attention to the accomplishments of people in the black community and emphasizing positive values. The newspaper provided a platform for those who received awards, or got not had previously been closed to announced acts of civic pride in order to continue to foster a

the occasion of the Star's ninth anniversary, Ms. Brown again pledged her support to the community, congratulated North Omaha on the growth of its businesses and fast development, and offered up this advice for her neighbors.
The Star on its anniversary wishes to urge that you continue to repair and buy homes as you are now doing, save your money and invest it wisely. Buy more Savings bonds that you may be comfortable if and when things change.
Reverend Joseph Forbes, a former pastor of St. John A. M. E. Church said, "Mildred was a friend of the pastors ... she made her paper available anytime we needed a platform. She saw her work as a ministry. She believed that God had given her a calling. One entire page was per edition was devoted to the work of the churches in the community, submitted by the pastors.
Among her concerns was the struggle for racial equality. Mildred Brown's primary early role in the Omaha Star was in selling ads. She was not only an excellent salesperson; she found that she could use the ads as a tool of her activism. She refused to sell newspaper ads to companies that did not employ black workers.

Mildred Brown
Founded Omaha Star July 9, 1938

NAACP Applauds SCOTUS Decisions on Marriage Equality
(WASHINGTON, DC) - The NAACP has released the following statements in response to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision to strike down Section 3 of the Defense of Marriage Act and dismiss the challenge to Proposition 8 for lack of standing.
From Roslyn M. Brock, Chairman, NAACP National Board of Directors:
"This is an historic day for all Americans. The federal government can no longer discriminate against some couples and cause pain, uncertainty, and financial harm to some families. Today, the Supreme Court acknowledged and affirmed that all loving and committed couples who are legally married deserve equal rights and protection under the law."
From Benjamin Todd Jealous, President and CEO, NAACP:
"Less than five decades ago, my parents' interracial marriage was deemed illegal until Mildred & Richard Loving and the NAACP stood before the Supreme Court to demand that they be treated equally. Today, the principles that led to the victory for the Lovings and my parents are reaffirmed by the Court's historic decision. These deci-

Nero to Represent Nebraska at...
Derrick Nero, teacher of Inventions and Innovations at Lewis and Clark Middle School, will be representing the Omaha Public Schools at NASA's Kennedy Space Center in Florida from July 22-26 to participate in an "Out of This World" teacher training workshop. NASA's Education staff will train the Nebraska teachers how to share the activities and lessons they will learn with other teachers throughout Nebraska. These 19 individuals will comprise the first class of Nebraska Education Space Ambassadors (NESA). The NASA Nebraska Space Grant developed this new concept to help teachers feel more confident in earth and space science, as well as to help build student interest and boost achievement scores. Pre-service teachers are participating to encourage more qualified teachers to enter the science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) teaching fields.
Derrick Nero

Tavis Smiley
New York, NY (BlackNews.com) - BlackTalkRadio.com

Read here to find out the purpose the newspaper has served.

Cathy Hughes

(1947 -)

Cathy Hughes is the founder of Radio One, the largest African American owned and operated radio station in the United States. Cathy Hughes grew up in Omaha. As a child, she lived in the projects with six people sharing one bathroom. She would lock herself in the bathroom and use a toothbrush as a microphone to do commercials and news. She says, “People were always pounding on the door telling me to get out, but I was preparing for my future life.”

Cathy had a baby as a teenager and her mother kicked her out of the house. Despite the obstacles of being a young single mother, she persevered to provide a better life for her son. As a young woman, Cathy Hughes worked for Mildred Brown at *The Omaha Star*. In 1971, she moved to Washington, DC, and bought a radio station. Now it is one of the biggest radio stations in America.

Mildred Brown’s example as a successful business leader in Omaha inspired Cathy Hughes to become an entrepreneur. When talking about how she got her start, Cathy Hughes once said it “wouldn’t have been possible if I hadn’t seen Mildred Brown keeping her newspaper not only afloat but providing her with a very comfortable existence for that day and time.” Mildred Brown opened doors for Cathy Hughes’ success—and now Cathy Hughes inspires others be successful, too.



Dr. Amy Forss

.....
Dr. Forss talks about how Mildred Brown inspired other people like Cathy Hughes.

• Section 3 Review •

Admirable Women Business Leaders

Remember:

If you don't know the answer go
back in the story and read again
to find it.

Review 1.3

Question 1 of 2

Mildred Brown and her husband founded the weekly newspaper called *The Omaha Star* in what year?

- A. 1935
- B. 1930
- C. 1938
- D. 1942



Check Answer



• SECTION 4 •

Artists That Created Culture

Historically, whites have falsely represented blacks through a blurry lens of slavery and racial prejudice. In the 1920s, blacks began to have important discussions about art from an African American **perspective**. A new cultural movement called the Harlem Renaissance started in New York City. It soon reached all across America and a new era called the New Negro Movement began. Artists, writers, philosophers and historians within the New Negro Movement reflected African Americans through African American eyes. They showed blacks as good, hardworking, educated, family-oriented people who refused to be stereotyped by white prejudice. Because they never stopped telling the truth about their own people and their own **culture**, prejudices against blacks slowly began to change.

JOHN JOHNSON

(1879 - 1953)

John Johnson was a photographer from Lincoln who showed African Americans in Nebraska at their best. As one of the few black photographers of his time, he knew and respected his black subjects. He came from the same neighborhood as those he photographed, and shared their experiences. He understood their history because he had lived it, too. His photos show the dignity of the people, and often capture moments of laughter or open interactions that were uncommon in photography of those days. John Johnson's photos are an important part of American **culture** and are now displayed in [The Smithsonian](#).

Mr. John Johnson's photographs

Dakota Sidney Talbert, about 1915. Photo courtesy of Ruth Foley Collection, Nebraska State Historical Society.





John Johnson's photographs provides an accurate image of the black community in the early 1900's. These treasures are included in the collection of the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C.

Aaron Douglas

(1899 -1979)

Aaron Douglas was the first African American to earn a degree from the Art University of Nebraska (now part of UNL). As an art student, he was **inspired** by the photography of John Johnson. Douglas earned a degree in fine art and moved to New York City in 1925. As a major figure in the Harlem Renaissance, he helped to inspire the nationwide New Negro Movement. His artwork was often published in important black magazines. He also illustrated books, painted canvases and murals and became a college art professor. The style of his art reflected his African American **heritage** and he was considered the "Father of African American Arts." You can see the most important works of his career in the murals at The New York Public Library and Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee.



Aaron Douglas was the first African American to graduate from the Art University of Nebraska and he went on to be an influential artist in the Harlem Renaissance inspiring a nationwide movement to promote African American achievement.

Preston Love

(1921 - 2004)

Preston Love was a famous jazz musician who grew up in Omaha and graduated from North High. One day, when he was a child, his father came home with a brand new saxophone. His family was very poor and the saxophone was one of the only shiny new things they owned. Preston had a natural talent for music and learned to play the saxophone without any lessons—just by imitating what he heard on jazz records. Music became his life. He believed that jazz music was a wonderful way for African Americans to take pride in their culture. Because of his great skill, Preston Love became a successful professional musician. He traveled all over the world, playing with the most famous musicians of his time. Love's Jazz and Arts Center in North Omaha is named after him.



Preston Love

Courtesy of the Great Plains Black History Museum.

Love's Jazz and Art Center



Love's Jazz and Art Center

Janet Ashley talks about Love's Jazz and Art Center



Love's Jazz and Art Center

Love's Jazz and Art Center is located at 24th and Lake Street in Omaha.



• Section 4 Review •

Artists That Created Culture

Remember:

If you don't know the answer go
back in the story and read again
to find it.

Review 1.4

Question 1 of 3

John Johnson's photographs of African Americans from around his neighborhood can be seen in:

- A. Nebraska
- B. The University of Nebraska
- C. The Smithsonian
- D. The White House



Check Answer



Chapter Review

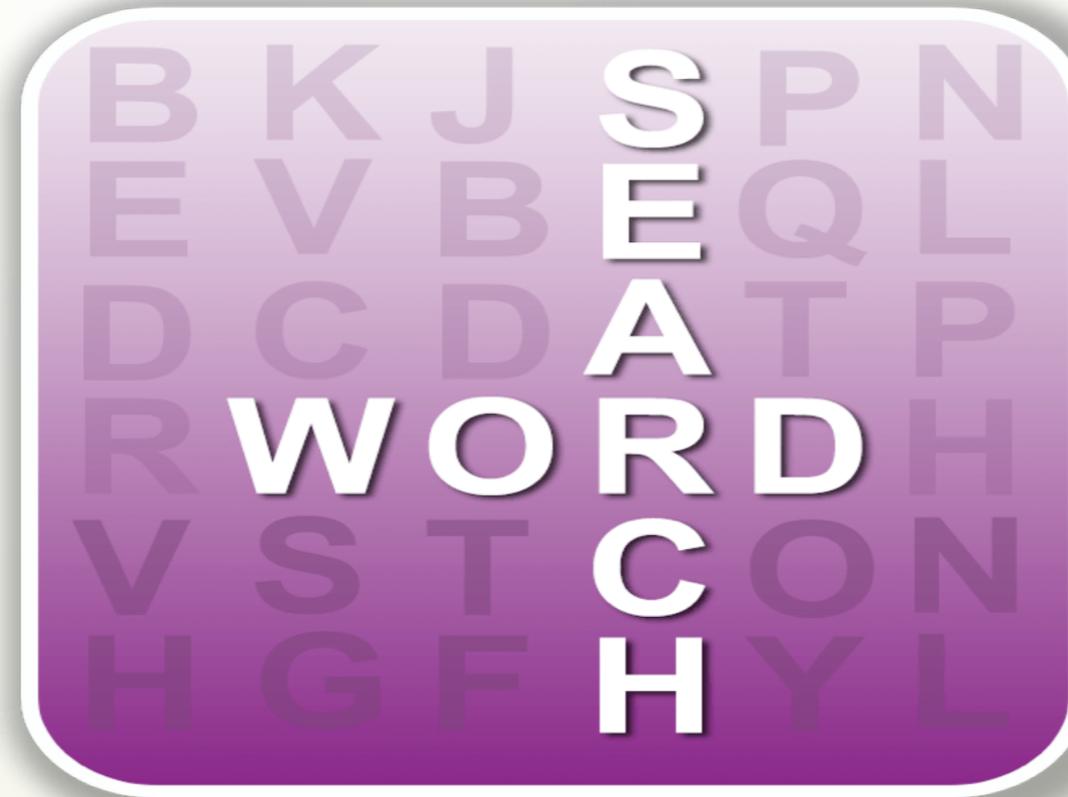
DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Which notable Nebraskan in this book did you like most? Why?
2. In what ways did your favorite notable Nebraskan overcome an obstacle?
3. The notable Nebraskans in this book were often **inspired** by others. Who inspired them and why?
4. What does it mean to open doors for another person or group of people?
5. There is an open door in each illustration in this book. What does that mean to you?

We can be proud to follow in the footsteps of these Nebraskans who persevered through obstacles to achieve their dreams. They opened doors for us all to accomplish greater things. Maybe one day you will be a Notable Nebraskan, too!

• Review •

Word Search



Click above to search for each of the Notable Nebraksans in a word search!

• Individual •

Writing Activities

Writing Activity #1

Who inspires you? Why?

Talk about someone who inspires you and is a role model for you. Describe why they inspire you and give examples in your writing.

Writing Activity #2

What do you hope to achieve in your life?

How do you think one of the Notable Nebraskans in this book would reach that same dream?

• Optional Teaching Activities •

Option #1

“Who Am I”

Assign nine students one of the Notable Nebraskans. They will think about what that Notable Nebraskan has accomplished and how they have persevered.

Each of the nine students will list clues one by one starting with the least obvious clue so the class can guess the Notable Nebraskan. Of course, the student should not use the Notable Nebraskan’s name.

Model for the students first.

Example:

Who am I?

Clue #1: I lived on a farm when I was younger.

Clue #2 I became a politician.

Clue #3: First, I helped bring electrical power and water to people all over our country.

Clue #4: I helped create Nebraska’s unicameral.

I am George Norris.

Variation: Students can do this in small groups by picking their favorite Notable Nebraskans to give clues for.

Option #2

“Interview”

With a partner students will develop an interview with a Notable Nebraskan.

Use the text for background information about the Notable Nebraskans to create questions to ask and responses to the questions.

One student will be coming up with questions to ask the other student.

The other student will be posing as one of the Notable Nebraskans and will be answering the questions.

Students will write their script down. Then the students can share their interview with the whole class.

• Meet The Author •

Daphne Eck

Daphne Eck is a writer, creative strategist and communications director. As a self-employed consultant, she helps talented people and organizations to communicate about their work with meaning and resonance. She has served as a ghostwriter, editor of an advocacy journal, and a branding specialist.

Daphne likes to read, cuddle with cats, and grow things in her garden. She lives in Omaha and works from a shared studio in Benson with some really cool people.



• Meet the Illustrator •

Gina Tolstedt

Gina Tolstedt currently teaches art at Dundee Elementary. She has taught in the Omaha Public Schools for 25 years. Ms. Tolstedt has had a wide variety of teaching experiences during her career including kindergarten through twelfth grade art as well as college, university, and community education. Five years ago, Ms. Tolstedt self-published her first book, *Hazel June, Hazel June*. The story is about her mother and her life in the 1940's. Hazel June lived on a ranch in the sandhills of western Nebraska. Originally the story was meant for Ms. Tolstedt's fourth grade students to help them understand rural life. Ms. Tolstedt's fine artworks primarily focus on nature and the landscape created with watercolor and drawing media.

"This project was lots of fun along with being challenging. Learning about the lives of these Nebraskans was inspiring."



• Meet the Developer •

Lacey Wilson

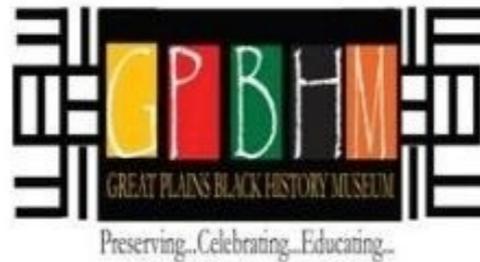
Lacey Wilson is a fourth grade teacher with Omaha Public Schools. She graduated from the University of Nebraska at Omaha in 2005. She then returned for her master's degree in education, graduating in 2010 with an endorsement in technology. In her classroom, she enjoys having her students use technology to enhance their learning. This iBook experience has given her the opportunity to share technology with other students to engage them in learning.

In her spare time she enjoys spending time with family and friends, reading, and swimming in the summer.



• Special Thanks •

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Edited by: Dr. Jared Leighton

Historical Consultant: Dr. Patrick Jones

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Charismatic

a person that is friendly, easy to like, and inspires others

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Chapter 1 - Whitney Young

Courageous

the strength to do something challenging or frightening

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Culture

the customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group

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Chapter 1 - Section 4

Chapter 1 - John Johnson

Chapter 1 - Preston Love

Entrepreneurs

someone who starts their own business adventure

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Chapter 1 - NOTABLE NEBRASKANS

Heritage

ones traditions from their family background

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Chapter 1 - Aaron Douglas

Inspired

driven to do something creative or important

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Chapter 1 - Malcolm X

Chapter 1 - Section 2

Chapter 1 - Cathy Hughes

Chapter 1 - Aaron Douglas

Chapter 1 - Section 5

Negotiator

a person who works with two different groups to settle a problem or disagreement

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Chapter 1 - Whitney Young

Obstacles

things that get in your way from accomplishing your goals

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Chapter 1 - Section 2

Persevered

when you continue to work toward your goal even though there are obstacles

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Chapter 1 - NOTABLE NEBRASKANS

Chapter 1 - Cathy Hughes

Chapter 1 - Section 5

Perspective

someones point of view

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Chapter 1 - Section 4

Racism

when people are not treated fairly or equally due to their race

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Chapter 1 - Section 1

Chapter 1 - Whitney Young

Resistance

to go against something or someone

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Chapter 1 - Section 1